

**MASON'S**  
O.K. SAUCE,  
O.K. PICKLES,  
MANGO CHUTNEY,  
WORCESTERSHIRE  
SAUCE,  
MUSTARD SAUCE,  
TOMATO CATSUP.

# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

TAKE TEA WITH ME  
AT  
**WISEMAN'S**  
TO-DAY  
4.30 Sharp.

No. 18,824. 號四十二百八千一第 日六十月八年午戊 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20th, 1918. 五拜禮 號十二月九年七國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

**INTIMATIONS**  
**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY**  
**PORTLAND CEMENT.**  
In Bags 57½ lbs. net.  
In Bags 250 lbs. net.  
**SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,**  
General Managers.  
1463

**CAPE WHITE WINES.**

**DRAKENSTEIN**  
and  
**JAGGER CUP**  
Shipped by  
**J. SEDGWICK & CO., LTD.,**  
CAPE TOWN.

**SOLE AGENTS:**  
**CALDBECK,**  
**MACGREGOR & Co.**

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
Telephone No. 75.

**CARTRIDGES.**  
**ARRIVED!!!**

A large consignment of  
**SPORTING CARTRIDGES,** principally loaded  
with E. C. Powder.  
**HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS AND**  
**AMMUNITION STORE,**  
5-6, Beaconsfield Arcade.  
1896

**A LING & CO.,**  
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
**FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS**  
**STORE**  
Photographic Goods of Every Description  
In Stock.  
Developing, Printing and Enlarging.  
Canton Marbles in Various Shades.  
Telephone 1313. 1896

**PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY,**  
**LIMITED.**

**TIME-TABLE**

**WEEK-DAYS.**

7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 "	to 9.30 "	" 10 "
9.30 "	to 10.00 "	" 15 "
10.30 "	to 11.00 "	" 20 "
11.30 "	to 12.30 p.m.	" 30 "
12.45 p.m.	to 1.15 "	" 10 "
1.45 "	to 2.15 "	" 10 "
2.30 "	to 4.00 "	Sats. only 15 "
2.30 "	to 4.00 "	Sats. only 15 "
4.00 "	to 8.00 "	Every 15 "
8.00 "	to 8.00 "	10 "

**NIGHT CARS.**

8.50 p.m.	9.30 p.m., 10 p.m., 11.00 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.
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**SATURDAYS.**

7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 "	to 11.00 a.m.	" 10 "
11.30 "	to 12.00 noon	" 15 "
12.00 noon	to 12.30 p.m.	" 10 "
12.30 p.m.	to 1.30 p.m.	" 15 "
2.00 "	to 5.30 "	" 10 "
5.30 "	to 8.00 "	" 15 "
8.00 "	to 8.00 "	10 "

**NIGHT CARS.**

8.50 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10 p.m., 11.00 p.m., 11.30 p.m., and 11.45 p.m.
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**SPECIAL CARS** by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Vaux Road Central.  
Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season tickets will be issued until payment therefor has been made in bank notes or by cheque or Comptroller Order representing Bank Notes.  
**JOHN D. HUMPHRIES & SON,**  
General Managers.  
1898

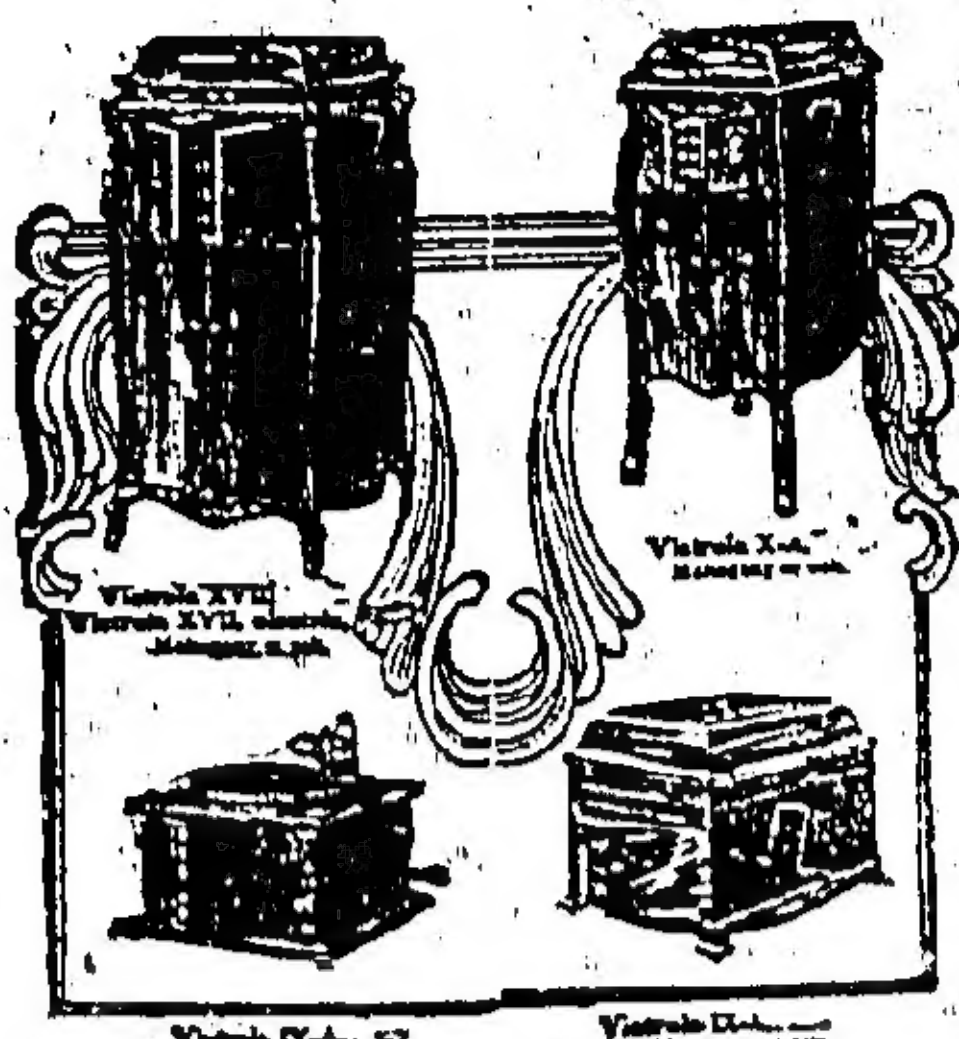
## KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

**TIME-TABLE.**  
On and after MONDAY, 10th JUNE, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.											
Stations	No. 8 Through Express. a.m.	No. 7 Local. a.m.	No. 8 Through Express. a.m.	No. 11 Local. a.m.	No. 17 Local. p.m.	No. 13 Through Express. p.m.	No. 17 Local. p.m.	No. 13 Local. p.m.	No. 11 Local. p.m.	No. 8 Through Express. p.m.	No. 7 Local. p.m.
CANTON											
Tai Sha Tau	dep. 7.30		8.15			8.30					
Shek Lung	dep. 7.45		8.35			8.45					
Shum Chiu	dep. 7.55		8.45			8.55					
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## CHOOSE THE INSTRUMENT THE WORLD'S GREATEST ARTISTS HAVE CHOSEN.



Could you ask a safer guide? Certainly no one is better qualified to judge a musical instrument. They know music. Their life-work is music. And Melba, McCormack, Caruso, Farrar, Galli-Curci, Gluck, Homer and a host of other world-famous artists have chosen the Victrola to carry their superb art on Victor records exclusively to all the world.

# MOUTRIE'S

VICTOR AGENTS.

## Let fresh air in!

That's the secret of Summer Comfort. Hot, sticky days don't bother when there is air getting underneath to help soft fabrics absorb perspiration.

You'll like the feel of our soft absorbent underwear, and the comfort ensured by the full easy-fitting cut of the garments. Prices according to the quality of material at

# MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists,  
16, DES VŒUX ROAD.



Telephone 29.

## LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. LA MINERVA CIGARS

have that purity and fragrance that appeal to all smokers. Established in the year 1893, and with all the experience and wisdom gained in the manufacture of Cigars for over thirty years, it is not to be wondered at that these cigars are so popular. They are manufactured from the most carefully selected leaf grown in the fields of Isabella province in the valley of Cagayan.

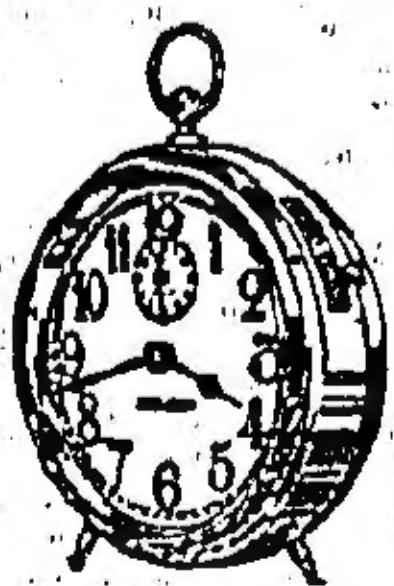
IN GREAT ASSORTMENT, INCLUDING THE FOLLOWING:—

Fancy Tales, Monarchs, Reina Maria, Imperiales, Perfectos, Epicures, Ministros, Petrelas, Panetels, Army and Navy, Lords of England.

SOLE AGENTS FOR  
HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA.  
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

[138]

## BIG BEN



THE NO. 1 ALARM CLOCK  
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

[2230]

## MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES, VERMICELLI, AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

All our Pastes bear the "Register" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more nutriment than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions. Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World. Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

THE HING WAH PASTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.  
Head Office: No. 47 and 49, Connaught Road, Central, Hongkong; Telephone No. 1233.  
Principal Factory: No. 71, North Soochow Road, Shanghai, China; Telephone No. 2385.  
Branch Factory: Wing Hing Street, Causeway Bay, Hongkong.  
Cable Address: "Hingwah."

[2237]

### RAFFLES FOR CHARITY.

We are all gamblers at heart, from the little boy who plays pitch-and-toss in the street to the soldier who gambles with death (says a London contemporary). An appeal to the gambling instinct in humanity is more certain of a response than the most eloquent appeal to cold reason. There are times when the most strait-laced—even the law itself—will look tolerantly on a gamble. The church bazaar is an example. If it is permitted to raffle a sofa cushion in a good cause there is no reason why a similar gamble on a gigantic scale for an even more worthy object should be forbidden. The Red Cross necklace, formed of pearls that would have graced Cleopatra, is too valuable a jewel for the purpose of any individual purchase. Even if it falls to one bidder it may be at a price that would have been vastly increased by less conventional methods of disposal. If ever a raffle was justified it is this proposed raffle. The first object is to obtain money for the Red Cross. If a lottery promises the largest total it is no time for scruples. The lottery where war charities are concerned should be legalised. Some may laugh over the proposal to raffle the little pig presented to the Queen the other day, and yet be as at the greater gambles. The principle is the same, and both are for the finest service of mercy in the world.

### IMPERIAL TRADE.

MR. HUGHES AND RICE PRODUCTION.

A deputation from representatives of associations in the rice trade waited upon Mr. W. M. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia, at Australia House, recently, to place before him certain proposals with regard to the trade in rice after the war.

Mr. McCracken (chairman of the Rice Section of the British Empire Producers' Organisation) introduced the deputation. He said the various associations connected with the industry had formulated proposals which included export duties in Burma being placed upon rice for countries other than those in the British Empire as a means of bringing the trade mainly into British hands.

Mr. Hughes, in reply, expressed his approval of the objects of the deputation to develop and maintain trade which had been built up largely by British capital, and wholly in Empire territory. Such a policy had his earnest support. It had been shown that day, and he thought the friends of the "open door" should take some notice of it, that while in the open competition was to place us on a level with the foreigner, it had sometimes given the foreigner an advantage. Instances had been given by the deputation where British railway companies were deliberately engaged in working against other British companies engaged in producing and manufacturing the same product, by differential railway rates and differential charges of one sort or another upon transport. That was undesirable, and calculated to destroy those foundations upon which all-British business should rest. The British Government, no doubt, would declare its policy in relation to the Paris Economic Conference. It had already declared itself in favour of what was known as Imperial Preference, and he could not for the life of him see that the Government could take any other course than that which involved a radical departure from our economic policy before the war. He should be glad to discuss with the industry such steps as they might consider desirable to help them to further the object they had in view. He thought they had the great volume of public opinion behind them. He believed it was now clearly recognised that national safety was so linked up with economic policy that the two could not be dissociated.

### THE ROUBLE KING.

[BY BERNARD FALK.]

HARBIN (Manchuria).

While wealthy people here are gambling feverishly with roubles on the chance of intervention, there is in Japan, quietly netting at regular intervals immense sums as the result of the ebb and flow in the value of the rouble, a Russian financial genius who has built up an extraordinary rouble selling and buying organisation.

The story of this organisation, which is credited to bring in its foundry a million roubles (normally \$100,000) profit monthly, is certainly one of the most remarkable romances of the war. It must be understood that the value of the rouble differs according to the place. For instance, it may be dear at Vladivostok when it is cheap at Harbin, and vice versa. The essential fact is that the price of the rouble at New York, Tokyo, Peking, Changchun, Harbin, Vladivostok, and Shanghai—to take various centres with large accumulations of roubles—is never the same.

Here, then, is the secret of the huge profits of this shrewd rouble dealer. By means of his perfect organisation he is continually buying in a cheap and selling in a dear rouble market. The system is simplicity itself, so much so that it is a wonder that this field of enterprise is almost entirely left to him.

The system requires immense initial capital and perfect knowledge of exchange rates, which "the rouble king" possesses, as well as his clearing house. He has no worries. He cannot help making extraordinary profits, but one pitiful wretch who has not the same financial skill and who cannot sleep for thinking whether they ought to keep in roubles or in yen the part of their fortune which they saved in the Russian débacle.

Roubles or yen? In such a delirium of perplexity Harbin passes its existence, with military observers reporting to the Allies on the question of intervention come and go, with the all-important issue of an Allied expedition or no expedition always remaining tantalisingly in the balance.—Daily Mail.

### EDUCATION IN HONGKONG.

Yesterday (says the "N. C. Daily News" of the 12th inst.) a party of Chinese Government-aided students left for Hongkong, there to complete their education. It is a striking anomaly that the Colony of Hongkong provides such facilities for Chinese whereas foreign residents continue to send their sons home to be educated. Infinitely better educational facilities for western children are provided in Shanghai, while the institutions for Chinese are anything but scanty or poorly equipped. The Director of Education in Hongkong recently pointed out that the paucity of numbers formed an almost insurmountable difficulty, and that, while it might be possible to establish one large British school, with modern equipment and suitable playing fields, which would meet fully all present-day needs, there is a tendency amongst parents to demand a separate school for each locality, and the smaller schools cannot, for various reasons, maintain the required standard of efficiency. But a really first-class school would attract scholars, and we recall that some years ago Sir Charles Elliot said that, if there were a demand by foreign students for a place in the University, no doubt steps would be taken to satisfy it.

### COMMERCE AND GOLD PRODUCTION.

Addressing the London Chamber of Commerce recently on "Commerce and Gold Production," Sir Lionel Phillips said the war had created an unprecedented financial situation, which might involve the readjustment of our preconceptions upon economic matters. The fluctuating value of gold expressed in the peso and fall in the price of commodities encouraged or checked the output. Gold was likely to play a great part in restoring the financial situation, pending the time when commodities, which would answer the same purpose, could be produced or absorbed. It was the best means of storing immediately available resources. It helped to regulate foreign exchanges, was necessary as support for paper currency and the credit system, and it played some part in the rate of interest for loans. The rise in the cost of gold production had caused serious shrinkage in output, and the shrinkage would become more marked, unless steps were taken to meet the situation. He suggested that part of the profits accruing upon the raw gold purchased in regulating rates of exchange and in the issue of paper money should be devoted to meeting the higher cost of production, with the object of maintaining supply. The rise in the value of gold for trade purposes was not really an index of value, because the consumption in that market was limited. The creation of paper currency had the same effect in raising prices as sudden similar increase of gold production, but rising prices would check gold production, while they could not check the activities of the printing press. The great necessity was a constant stream of raw gold, so as to avert a further increase of the paper currency.

### HOISTING THE FLAG ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION, AMOY.

Although it is more than 60 years since the British Concession at Amoy was founded there has been no official sign of British occupation. In view of the present disturbed state of the surrounding country the responsible British Authorities have taken the occasion to erect an official flagstaff at a suitable point on the Concession Bund.

The ceremony of inauguration was held at noon on Monday. British sailors lined the open space round the flagstaff, and a guard of honour composed of Royal Marines from the same ship was in attendance.

The ceremony was performed by Mr. B. G. Tours, C.M.G., the British Consul at Amoy, who was supported by Commander R. H. Hilliard, R.N., and Lieut. B. Bernard, R.N.R. Mr. Tours gave a short address and hoisted the Union Jack to the masthead, after which three cheers were given, and a verse of the National Anthem was sung by the large number of British subjects assembled.

### SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce and de Navigation d'Extrême Orient, of Saigon, in their report, dated September 12th, state—

There is no change in our market, which remains firm notwithstanding the absence of business. The price of paddy is still quite firm with an upward tendency.

The total amount of rice exported from the January '1st up to the September 3rd is 1,009,917 tons against 881,712 tons in 1917.

We quote to-day:—White Saigon rice, No. 2 sifted, Japan quality, Hongkong \$4.23 per picul, l.o.b. Saigon, for September/October shipment.

### HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A. MORGA, ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

PARADES—"B" COMPANY.

Friday, 20th September.—

The parade on the Polo Ground for Nos. 5, 6 and 7 Platoons is cancelled. No. 7 Platoon will parade at Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. T.E.T. Dress, drill order with pouches and dummies.

G. E. STEWART, Capt.,  
Adjutant, H.K.D.C.  
Hongkong, 19th September, 1918.

### HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

#### BIG THEFT OF IRON.

Five Chinese were charged, yesterday, with the theft of 17 cwt. of iron belonging to their employers, the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company.

Mr. Faithfull appeared for the defendant.

Mr. H. Summers, of the Godown Co., identified the iron as the property of the Company. The lighter on which the five defendants were arrested had been employed in carrying a large quantity of iron from a steamer to the Company's wharf.

Further evidence was given that the iron was being transferred from the lighter, which at the time was being repaired at Cheong-sa-wan, into a smaller boat when the Police came on the scene.

Mr. Faithfull drew the Magistrate's attention to the fact that Mr. Summers had not proved that the iron was the property of his Company. According to him, when the lighter was moved for repairs it was empty.

The Magistrate intimated that he was satisfied that the iron had been put into the lighter, and was the property of the Company.

The first defendant said that his lighter was engaged to carry iron some days ago. He had no idea that the iron was in the lighter. It was found underneath the bottom boards. The other four defendants were employed on the lighter, of which he was the master.

The first defendant was sentenced to four months' hard labour, the second and third defendants to two months' hard labour each, and the fourth and fifth to six weeks' hard labour each. The Magistrate observed that but for the first defendant's hitherto good record, he would have inflicted a sentence of six months' hard labour on him.

### BRITAIN'S SHIPBUILDING.

#### FIRST LORD'S STATEMENT.

Sir Eric Geddes, the First Lord of the Admiralty, discussed the nation's shipbuilding programme in the House of Commons on July 30th, defending the creation of national shipyards as wise at the time the decision was taken, wise to-day, and of great utility for the immediate future. Below are points of his speech:—

A year ago Allied and neutral shipping was being sunk at the rate of 550,000 tons a month, 400,000 tons being British. Losses of losing tonnage Allies and neutrals had gained, roughly, 100,000 tons in each month of the quarter ended on June 30th.

We were as well off for ships on June 30th as on January 1st, six months before. That was a clear balance between loss and building.

In shipyard labour the net increase for the twelve months had been 35,000 hands. Extensive dilution had not been possible.

For the present a decreasing fleet of enemy submarines confronted us, and with decreasing numbers of our ships damaged or sunk, a transference of men from repairs to new construction was possible in the near future.

He still held that the provision of national shipyards was a wise step. To-day, 10,000 men were making the national shipyards, 3,000 being prisoners-of-war and 7,000 enlisted men, substantially all being unskilled except those who had learnt pneumatic riveting.

These yards could be manned without drawing labour from private shipyards.

The Government was working in full accord with the trade unions.

Great Britain had borne the burden of a preponderant extent of fighting the submarine.

There would be relief to our anti-submarine building when once the flow of destroyers and small craft from the United States started in a formidable torrent. Labour would be freed for additional mercantile construction.

With thirty-four berths, producing three fabricated ships per berth per annum, the ultimate capacity of the national shipyards could be put at 100 ships a year.

The first fabricated portions of ships had gone to private yards, but it was hoped to lay the first keel in a national shipyard in a month's time, and others at intervals of three weeks.

Once work was in full swing a 10,000-ton dead-weight fabricated ship should be off the slip in five months or less.

The national yards would be of the greatest possible war value, and he was confident would be extremely profitable.

### THE H.K. AND S. GUNNERS.

Of the Hongkong and Singapore battery at the battle of Magdhaba I will mention what General Cox told me, says Mr. W. T. Massey in his Desert Campaigns, published by Constable & Co. "The battery was attached to the Camel Corps, but for a time it was placed at the disposal of the Light Horse. General Cox said:—The Major in command of the battery would do anything. Whenever I showed him a target I wanted attacked he hurried up his guns, pounded it and destroyed it. The gunners came up with smiling faces, took their guns into exposed places and served them under a heavy fire. Their magnificent work in the afternoon did much to bring the action to a successful issue. And just the same warm praise was bestowed upon the battery for its part later on at Rafa when at least once during the day they took their little pip squeak guns up to the very line held by our riflemen. The curious plaintive report of the mountain guns suggested the name of the 'Bing Boys' for the battery and Canadians with doubtless pardon this appropriation of their own nickname by comrades from the Far East. The Australians will tell you that the Bing Boys with us were superb."

### CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

September 19th.

#### CANTON PARLIAMENT.

Another Vice-Speaker has been elected by the Lower House of the Canton Parliament as the original one has not attended since the Parliament was formed.

It has been decided that M.P.s must draw their salaries personally in future. This regulation is aimed at those who send representatives to draw their pay in their absence.

#### TO ATTACK KING-CHOW.

The big gunboat *Hoi Ki* was dispatched yesterday to attack King-chow. The German gunboat *Teisigau* has been sent for this purpose after she was re-armed.

#### MYSTERIOUS VISITORS.

It is reported that hundreds of a certain nationality disguised in Chinese clothing have recently arrived at Canton. Their movements have been so mysterious as to draw general attention to them in spite of their resemblance to Chinese. The authorities have ordered them to be watched.

#### OFFICIAL CALLS.

The Portuguese Consuls in Shamen and Hongkong visited the Tschun yesterday, to consult him upon certain affairs.

#### THE GUNBOAT "KWANG TUNG."

The gunboat *Kwang Tung*, which was sunk near Heungshan by mutineers, was refloated yesterday and towed back to Canton for repairs. The pilot of the boat, who escaped during the mutiny, was arrested. The ship belonged to Kwangsi, and the Kwangsi authorities have ordered the mutineers, who were arrested to be severely punished.

#### EXPLOSION IN AMOY WATERS.

One of the mines which were towed to the mine-field in Amoy waters exploded. Three boats were sunk, and some lives were lost.

### TRAVELLING IN AMERICA.

ALTERATIONS HAVE LITTLE EFFECT ON THE TRANS-CONTINENTAL JOURNEY.

The following extracts from a letter received by the San Francisco office of the China Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., from the Railroad Officials in America regarding the passenger services now being rendered on the American Railways in the course of their operation under the United States Railway Administration, will be read with interest by those who are contemplating a trip across the American continent:—

"We are informed that reports are current in the Orient that the railroad service from San Francisco to New York and other points on the Atlantic Seaboard has been seriously disarranged, resulting in much inconvenience to travellers. For instance, statements have been made that it takes 12 days to make the trip from San Francisco to New York; that regular sleeping-car service and dining-car service has been discontinued; and, otherwise, that travelling arrangements have been rendered inconvenient and generally unsatisfactory."

"As you know, such reports are untrue. The changes made by the United States Railroad Administration have been simply in the nature of more economical operation of trains by eliminating some features that in these days can well be done without, and also by reducing some train service that, under existing conditions, is deemed unnecessary."

"These changes have had little, or but a few hours' effect on the time required for the trans-continental journey, and both dining-car and through sleeping-car service for overland passengers are practically as before."

### SPORT.

H.M. DOCKYARD RECREATION CLUB.

The members of the above Club held their annual swimming and diving competitions for children on Saturday at Repulse Bay. A large number attended, and the arrangements, which were made by Mr. R. Cochran, secretary of swimming section, were much appreciated. The prizes were presented to the successful competitors by Mr. J. Deane, Mr. G. A. Scarle kindly gave two prizes for the scratch race. The results were as follows:—

Boys' Scratch Race.—1, B. Winfield; 2, F. Brown; 3, E. Phillips.  
Handicap Race.—1, E. Pile; 2, J. Deane; 3, C. Rodney.  
Diving.—E. Pile.  
Girls' Scratch Race.—1, Margery Windebank; 2, Doris Windebank; 3, Norah Pile.  
Handicap Race.—1, Gertie Drew; 2, Kitty Fooks; 3, Doris Pile.  
Diving.—Margery Windebank.



## CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

[BEFORE HIS HONOUR THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR WILLIAM REES DAVIES, K.C.)]

## A MISERABLE SPECIMEN OF HUMANITY.

Lit Muk, alias Lit Hung, alias Nip Hung, was indicted for (1) taking away by force a Chinese boy 7 years of age with intent to deprive his father of the custody of the child, and (2) forcibly detaining the child so as to obtain ransom.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin appeared on behalf of the Attorney-General.

The following jury was empanelled:—Messrs. J. P. J. Foulds, William Lyle, V. Goncalves, K. D. Mistry, Ralph Packham, B. J. H. Botelho, and L. L. Remedios.

The facts of the case, as related by Mr. Jenkin, were as follows:—On April 20th a little boy was kidnapped by the prisoner from a joss-stick seller's shop at No. 416, Shanghai Street, Yau-mat-ti. The parents of the child, lived in the joss-stick seller's shop, where the prisoner had also been staying for about ten days previous to his disappearance with the child. At about 7 p.m. on the day in question, the prisoner asked the boy to go out for a walk with him to drink some tea. The little fellow accompanied the prisoner, and from that time had completely disappeared.

About the middle of May, Chan Yau, who, the prosecution alleged, was an accomplice of the prisoner, visited the parents of the child just about the time when the parents had received a letter purporting to have been written by the prisoner informing the parents that they could have their child back for \$160. As a result, the parents paid a visit to Macao, where they met the prisoner, who offered to return them their child for \$160. The parents had not that amount with them at the time, and therefore returned to Hongkong.

On June 14th, the boy's father, uncle and an employee in the shop, having collected the necessary money, for the ransom, went to Macao again, and met Chan Yau and the prisoner. The negotiations were re-opened and the money was handed over by the uncle, \$50 to the prisoner and \$110 to Chan Yau. The prisoner promised to bring the child to the boarding-house the next morning.

The two men provided the only humorous incident in the whole case by taking away, presumably as keep-sakes, two umbrellas belonging to the child's father and uncle. Both Chan Yau and the prisoner completely disappeared, and the next occasion on which the child's parents saw the prisoner was when the latter was in Police custody.

The father of the child returned to Hongkong, but the uncle remained in Macao to look for the prisoner, whom the Police arrested a month later at the house of another relative of the child's parents.

It was necessary, continued Mr. Jenkin, to draw attention to the prisoner's denials. He had stated that he was not in Hongkong between March 12th and July 10th; that on April 20th, when he was supposed to have taken the child away, he was serving as a soldier in China; that he did not know Chan Yau; that he knew nothing about the shop; that he had never seen the father except once some years ago in China; that on the 20th June, when he was supposed to have taken the \$50, he was not in Macao. A feature of the case for the prosecution was that it was not one but several persons who would depose to having seen the prisoner taking the child away and to having met the prisoner in Macao and handing over the money to him.

If the prisoner's story was to be believed the jury had to believe that a number of people were deliberately lying from some unknown motive. The prisoner had, in fact, alleged that all the witnesses for the prosecution were lying against him. He said that he was playing fan tan in Macao in February this year and had won some \$120. A Chinese cook, standing near by, wanted to borrow \$40 or \$50 of this money and he had refused to lend it. Prisoner suggested that that cook, out of revenge, had persuaded the parents of the child to swear to all the lies against him.

The mother of the child deposed to the facts of the prosecution. She was certain in her identification of the prisoner.

His Lordship: Was the boy your only child?—Witness: Yes.

His Lordship: Have you any idea as to where the child is at present?—Witness: When we asked the prisoner at Macao where the child was he said that the child was at Mow-wah.

When witness after witness swore to the facts as related by Mr. Jenkin, and stated that he was certain in identifying the prisoner, the latter only said: "I don't know this man."

His Lordship: You have got to meet these charges. The witnesses say they saw you go away with the child, that they saw you at Macao and that you promised to produce the child and did not do so.

The Prisoner: I don't know this man. I will make my statement by and by.

The case for the prosecution having closed, the prisoner intimated that he wished the statement he had made before the Magistrate to be read to the jury. This statement detailed the facts for the defence as stated by Mr. Jenkin. The prisoner added:—"This is a false charge, owing to a grudge against me. I only got acquainted with the child's father when visiting my sister. I am a soldier and got rations from the Chinese Government. There was information from the authorities that the child's father was a robber and had stolen goods in his possession. Knowing that I had left my employment as a soldier he had me arrested and charged me with kidnapping his son. I did not do so."

His Lordship, in summing up, said: "The evidence for the prosecution is conclusive."

The jury brought in a unanimous verdict of guilty on both counts.

His Lordship, addressing the prisoner, said: "You have been found guilty of a very serious offence. It is one of the worst cases of its kind that has ever come before me. You are a miserable specimen of humanity. You not only stole the child, but you and your second-hand friend got \$160, pocketed the money, and never took any steps, as far as I know, to recover the child. I am going to pass a severe sentence, but I am going to give you an opportunity of finding the child. I am going to postpone the flogging which I impose on you for one month. If you assist in recovering the child in that month you will not get the flogging. I shall sentence you to a severe term of imprisonment, but if you recover the child, I shall ask the Attorney-General to approach H.E. the Governor to have the sentence reduced."

Prisoner was sentenced to undergo ten years' imprisonment, and to receive 24 strokes with the birch, the latter sentence to be inflicted at the end of a month.

The prisoner: "I don't mind if I receive a flogging or not."

[BEFORE HIS HONOUR THE PRINCIPAL JUDGE (MR. E. H. J. GOMPERTZ).]

## ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE.

Lam Ki and Lo Sang were indicted for committing a robbery with violence at No. 92, Wanchai Road on August 27th.

The first prisoner pleaded guilty and the second denied the charge of aiding and abetting which was preferred against him.

The Crown Solicitor prosecuted.

The following were the jury:—Messrs. S. E. Hodge, T. M. Pereira, W. Wether- spoon, A. M. O. dos Remedios, F. A. Barradas, A. Morse and C. B. Brown.

The Crown Solicitor said the law in Hongkong made any person aiding and abetting in a felony liable in the same degree as the principal who actually committed the crime. In the present case the man who actually committed the crime had pleaded guilty to it.

The facts of the case were that on August 17th at about 12.30 p.m., a small Chinese girl was leaving her house, and had just descended to the second floor on her way to school when the first prisoner assaulted her and stole two gold bangles. He frightened her and and put his arm round her throat to prevent her crying out for assistance. Evidence would be brought forward to prove that on August 20th the second prisoner was noticed loitering about the place, and on the morning of the 27th he again appeared on the scene and remained there till he heard cries. He then made a hurried exit, but was arrested by a lodger who was living on the ground-floor. When charged at the Police Court the prisoner stated that he went to the house at the invitation of the first prisoner, who asked him to accompany him on a visit to a friend.

The first prisoner went upstairs, and he remained below. It was a rather curious thing, remarked the Crown Solicitor, that the prisoner, who knew that his friend had gone on a visit, should have hurried away on hearing cries of "snatching." The prisoner had further divulged certain information to the Police which led to the arrest of the first prisoner. The Crown Solicitor submitted that prisoner was not innocent, but had kept watch on the ground-floor while his friend committed the robbery.

Evidence having been given, the jury brought in a verdict of "guilty."

The Crown Solicitor stated that there were four previous convictions against the first prisoner for larceny and robbery.

His Lordship: Is he a British subject? Why has he not been banished from the Colony?

Inspector Sim: He is a British subject.

His Lordship: He is not a credit to the Colony. Five years' hard labour and ten strokes with the "cat."

The second prisoner was sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour.

## HARBOURING A GIRL.

Mak Lam was indicted for harbouring a Chinese girl, under the age of 21, without the consent of her parents.

The following were the jury:—Messrs. S. E. Hodge, T. M. Pereira, W. Wether- spoon, A. M. O. dos Remedios, F. A. Barradas, A. Morse and C. B. Brown.

The Crown Solicitor stated that the girl, who is fourteen years of age, visited the prisoner at his office while her parents were away, and asked him to make her his wife. Prisoner, in his statement, pleaded that he tried to persuade her to return to her parents, but as she entreated him, he eventually undertook to take charge of her. He rented a bicycle in No. 4, Extra Lane and they lived there as man and wife from March 22nd until September 4th, when prisoner was arrested. The prisoner was an old friend of the family, and, when the girl was discovered to be missing, the parents went to his office and asked him to help in recovering her. He promised to do so, and from time to time informed them of his endeavours, though all the time the girl was living with him.

The girl deposed that she was adopted into the family she had been living with when she was one month old. Her foster parents had ill-treated her and wanted to sell her to a house of ill-fame. Not relishing that life she went to prisoner and begged him to take her away. She wished to get married.

The foster father of the girl denied that the girl had been ill-treated. She was treated as one of his children.

His Lordship: Is it true that you borrowed money from the prisoner?

Witness: Yes, \$33 at various times. I gave him security.

What security?—A book containing names of the members of a guild who would pay my burial expenses.

But prisoner will not get the money while you live. No. He gave me the money as he trusted me.

When did you take the money from prisoner?—I took \$25 before my daughter went away and \$25 afterwards, though, of course, I did not know at the time that she was living with him.

It is not because he refused to lend you any more money that you brought this complaint?—No.

The prisoner stated that the girl came to his office to look for him and asked him to take her away. She also asked him not to tell her mother.

Further evidence having been heard, His Lordship summed up, stating that on defendant's own admission he must have known that the girl left her home without the consent of her parents. If a girl of 13 or 14 years could leave her home on account of a slight difference with her parents and lived with the first young man she took a fancy to, it would be a bad thing for the Colony.

The jury brought in a verdict of "guilty" with a recommendation to mercy.

His Lordship sentenced prisoner to eighteen months' hard labour.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE SOLUTION OF THE SIBERIAN QUESTION.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Your correspondent, Mr. Tso Tsan Pai, presumably thinks that the restoration of Siberia to China would have the effect of not only averting a world-war, but would conduce to universal peace for ever after. He appears, also, to think that Siberia cannot be handed to a better nation than strong and peace-loving China.

He says: "In these days of war and bloodshed, and great ideals—League of Nations, universal peace, independence and integrity of small states, and protection of the weak (sic), rectification of boundaries, and the freeing of enslaved and subject races—it is clear to all thinking men and politicians that the real solution of the Siberian question is the complete restoration of the territory to China, etc. If the thinking men and politicians of the world should decide to hand over Siberia to China, I wonder whether they would hand it to the Canton Military Government or to the Peking Government. Or are they to establish another Government in Siberia with your correspondent at its head?"

China, since the establishment of the Republic, has always been in the throes of civil war, and to me it appears that this state of affairs has very little chance of calming down for at least another three or four decades.

I wonder what Mr. Tso will advocate next. Probably his knowledge of geography will bring him to ask the world to compel United States of America to submit to the Government of Mexico. Yours, etc., "JOHN KESTREL."

Hongkong, September 19th.

## TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram has been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

10 p.m., Sept. 19th. Cyclone or typhoon W. of the Ladrones or Mariana Islands, moving N.W. or N.N.W.

## INDO-CHINA S. N. CO. LTD.

## EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., was held at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., yesterday. The Hon. Mr. David Landale presided, and there were also present:—Messrs. H. P. White, A. O. Lang, H. W. Looker, R. Sutherland, the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, Messrs. L. N. Lee, Geo. P. Lam, Messrs. G. M. Shaw, P. C. Potts, E. Abraham, A. B. Stewart, N. MacIntyre, R. M. Austen, H. Rut- coner, E. F. Ancoett, K. de C. Longmire, A. M. da Silva, L. E. Remedios, R. Macdougall, S. E. da Luz, N. L. H. Ralston, F. C. Hall, P. Tod, G. B. Layton, A. C. Davison, E. M. Raymond, Ho Kom Tong, Chan Wing, M. K. Lo, Hsia Wong, Ho Tang Ying, Fung Hun, Chan Shih Ku, Ho Lu, Li Yun Kih, Li Yew Nam, Ho U Sheng, Lo Man Hin, Ho Leung, Chiu Siu Nam, Ho Shai Wa, Lo Cheung-ip, Lo Man Pan, Ho Ki, Lo Sheung Shin, Ho Kwong and Ho Wing.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen.—The object with which this meeting has been called is to adopt the new Articles of Association, a copy of which was sent to each shareholder some days ago. As very little change has been made in the Articles of Association since the Company was incorporated in 1881, you can readily understand the necessity for this step. There have been many amendments to Company law during recent years, and as the Board of this Company now sit in Hongkong, instead of in London, we have been advised by our shareholders that our proper course is to replace our old Articles of Association by these new Articles which they have drafted. Your Directors have, therefore, taken this opportunity of introducing a few alterations into the new Articles of Association which we think will be of benefit to the shareholders individually and the company as a whole. Attention has been drawn to these changes in the circular letter sent to all shareholders, and I think it is only necessary for me to refer to them very briefly. Power is taken to issue share warrants to bearer, which, I feel sure, will be appreciated by shareholders and greatly facilitate the transfer of shares on the various markets in which dealings take place. The complicated system of voting at shareholders' meetings which exists under the old Articles of Association has been done away with and the principle of one vote for one share has been established, a much simpler and more equitable arrangement. I do not think that it would be in the interests of the Company that any change in the management should be brought about without due consideration. The new Articles, therefore, require a "special resolution" to deal with the matter. The stipulation as regards contracts between the General Managers of any of the Directors and the Company is the ordinary one common to many other Companies and is framed to facilitate the transaction of the Company's business. I should, perhaps, explain a feature of the proposed Articles as regards the Directorate which you may have noticed. You are aware that Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Limited, are the permanent General Managers of the Company. It is considered desirable that a member of their firm should always be a member of the Directorate and thereby directly share in the responsibility of the Directors for the management of the Company's affairs. The new Articles, therefore, provide that the person for the time being in charge of the business of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., in Hongkong shall be the permanent Director of the Company. As Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., have necessarily at all times a large holding of the shares of the Company, and as any person in charge, for the time being, of that Company's business in Hongkong is necessarily a member of that Company and interested in such holding, it is not thought necessary that he should possess an independent share qualification as a permanent Director since his occupation of his post may, at any time, be of a temporary nature. You will agree, I think, that the interest he possesses in the firm of the General Managers and in the shares of the Company held by his firm constitute an amply sufficient interest in the Company. I do not think that there are any other points to which I need refer, but I shall be happy to answer any questions which shareholders may wish to ask. I will now propose the resolution:—

"That the regulations contained in the printed document submitted to the meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby approved and that such regulations be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of all the existing Articles thereof."

Mr. White seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

There was no other business and the meeting terminated. A meeting of the Company to confirm the resolution will be held on Tuesday, October 8th.

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; Co.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SPALDING'S ATHLETIC GOODS.

## SPECIAL NOTICE

## CLUB SECRETARIES

## THE OPENING SEASON FOR FOOTBALL, CRICKET &amp; HOCKEY IS QUICKLY APPROACHING.

WE TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY OF STATING THAT WE HAVE AN EXCELLENT SELECTION OF THE NECESSARY REQUISITES FOR THESE GAMES

MANUFACTURED BY WELL-KNOWN BRITISH MAKERS.

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, COLLEGES, AND SERVICE TEAMS.

## Certain-teed Roofing

A "built-up" roof is the best for any building—office, hotel, godown, residence, factory, outhouse. Such a roof made of Certain-teed is durable and gives the maximum of service. Certain-teed is backed with a definite Guarantee.

We have an expert crew of men to do the work under foreign supervision. For specifications, estimates, prices, etc., write or call.

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents, Hotel Mansions, Missions Building, HONGKONG. CANTON.

## Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

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## TARTAN RIBBONS

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all widths.

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## SHING KEE CO.

SODA MERCHANTS, IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF

Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Murate of Ammonia, Silicate of Soda, Refined Bicarbonate of Soda, Mineral Water, and Soda Crystal, Bleaching Powder, Sulphur Acid, Sulphate of Ammonia, etc., etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK

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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

**THE EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA AND CHINA TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.**

**SENDERS of TELEGRAMS** are hereby notified that from the 1st October, 1918, until further Notice, the Currency Charges for Telegrams will be collected at the Rate of \$0.24 for one Franc.

**J. KENNEDY GIBSON,**  
Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 20th September, 1918. [2440]

**THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.**  
HONGKONG STATION.

CURRENCY CHARGES ON TELEGRAMS.

**SENDERS of TELEGRAMS** are hereby notified that from the 1st October, 1918, until further Notice, the Charges for Telegrams will be collected at the Rate of \$0.24 to equal Franc 1.00.

**T. KRING,**  
Acting Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 20th September, 1918. [2441]

**KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.**

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

**MEMBERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED** that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held in the Club House on MONDAY, September 30th, 1918, at 5.30 P.M.

**BUSINESS:**

Report and account for 1917-18.  
Election of Officers for 1918-1919.  
General.

**L. J. BLACKBURN,**  
Hon. Secretary.  
Kowloon, 19th September, 1918. [2442]

**KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.**

OPENING OF NEW GROUND.

**MEMBERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED** that the OPENING OF THE NEW GROUND will take place on SATURDAY, September 28th, at 3.30 P.M.

Members, Friends and Members of other Sporting Clubs are cordially invited to attend. There will be Cricket, Bowls and Tennis matches.

**L. J. BLACKBURN,**  
Hon. Secretary.  
Kowloon, 19th September, 1918. [2443]

**THE DAIRY FARM ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.**

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

**THE TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS** in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 2, Lower Albert Road, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 5th day of October, 1918, at Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th September 1918.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 27th September to 5th October, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order,  
**M. MANUK,**  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 20th September, 1918. [2444]

**WANTED AT THE PEAK.**

**NURSE** for child 3 years old. European preferred.  
**Mrs. R. SUTHERLAND,**  
129, The Peak. [2424]

**NOTICE.**

**MOW FUNG & CO., LIMITED.**

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that the Business heretofore carried on at 10, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong, by Frederick Howzell and Frederick Charles Mow Fung in co-partnership under the style of Mow Fung & Co., has been converted into a Private Limited Company, and will henceforth, and as from the 1st September, 1918, be carried on as before and at the same address under the style of MOW FUNG & COMPANY, LIMITED.

All contracts relating to goods or merchandise entered into by the Firm of Mow Fung & Co., will be carried out by MOW FUNG & CO., LTD.

All debts due to and all liabilities of the Firm of Mow Fung & Co., up to and including the 31st August, 1918, will be respectively collected by and paid by the said FREDERICK HOWZELL and FREDERICK CHARLES MOW FUNG.

The Company will be managed or controlled by a Board of Directors, the first Directors being FREDERICK HOWZELL, FREDERICK CHARLES MOW FUNG, and Siz To Yuen.

By Order of the Directors,  
**CHOW U TING,**  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 16th September, 1918. [2418]

**UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.**

MATRICULATION, SENIOR, AND JUNIOR LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that these EXAMINATIONS will commence on MONDAY, December 9th, 1918.

Arrangements will be made to hold the Examination at any town where a sufficient number of candidates offer themselves. Candidates who wish to be examined at any other place than Hongkong or Shanghai must apply to the Registrar on or before October 2nd, 1918.

Forms of entry and all particulars can be obtained on application to the REGISTRAR, The University, Hongkong.

The entry form duly filled in, must reach the Registrar, together with the fee (Ten Dollars, Hongkong Currency), on or before October 9th, 1918.

The Examinations will be conducted according to the "Regulations for the Senior and Junior Local Examinations and for the Matriculation Examination 1918," UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.  
Hongkong, 14th September, 1918. [2419]

## INTIMATIONS

**THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LTD.**

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Office of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON AND COMPANY, St. George's Building, Victoria, Hongkong, the Registered Office of the above-named Company, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of October, 1918, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, when the proposed Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 13th day of September, 1918, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution:

"That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification thereof, subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby approved, and that such Articles be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof."

A copy of the new Articles referred to may be inspected by any Shareholder of the said Company at the Company's Office in Hongkong, or at the Office of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Solicitors, at Prince's Building, Victoria, aforesaid, on any week-day between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

Dated this 13th day of September, 1918.  
**GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,**  
Agents. [2416]

**HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.**

**THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of**

Members will be held on TUESDAY, the 1st October, 1918, at 12.30 P.M., at the Office of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB, on the ground floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEX, Chater Road.

A Report will be made at this Meeting as to certain proposals to substitute operators' stands for some of the Matchless hitherto erected on part of the Jockey Club property and the adjoining Land.

By Order,  
**T. F. HOUGH,**  
Clerk of the Course.  
Hongkong, 16th September, 1918. [2420]

**THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**NOTICE.**

IN accordance with the Provisions of the new Articles of Association of the Company, the Board of Directors have This Day declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the First Half-Year ended 30th June, 1918, of THREE DOLLARS (\$3) per Share.

Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office on and after the 23rd September, 1918.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to 23rd instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
**J. H. TAGGART,**  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 12th September, 1918. [2410]

**G. R.**

**NOTICE.**

**ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian**

desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION of PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1915.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50. [243]

**WANTED.**

**A FOREIGN NURSE** to take charge of two little Girls (age 4 and 2 years) in Peking.

Write and send references to—  
**MADAME SAINT PIERRE,**  
Banque de l'Indo Chine, Peking. [2425]

**HOUSES TO LET.**

**TO LET.**

**A GODOWN, Central District.**

Apply to—  
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.** [2421]

**TO LET.**

**A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.**

Apply to—  
**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,**  
Alexandra Building. [2400]

**TO LET.**

**HOUSES on Shamien, Canton.**

Apply to—  
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.** [2422]

**WANTED.**

**AN OFFICE in Centre locality. Stat.**

Reply to—  
Box No. 2424,  
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [2424]

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**

**OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.**

**CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

**CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer**

**"EURYLOCHUS"**

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 18th September.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesday and Friday between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th Sept. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 5th October, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 18th September, 1918. [2436]

**JAVA-PACIFIC LINE**

**OF THE**

**JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LUN.**

**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**

**THE Steamship**

**"NIAS"**

having arrived from San Francisco, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being loaded at their risk into the Godowns and extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after Noon the 25th September will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 25th September, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 24th September at 10 A.M. by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Insurance whatsoever has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LUN.**

Hongkong, 19th September, 1918. [2437]

**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**

**FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE**

**FROM NEGAPATAM BY SS "FUTICKA"**

**THE Steamship**

**"GREGORY APCAR"**

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being loaded at their risk into the Godowns and extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 25th instant will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on 14th instant, at 10 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 18th September, 1918. [24]

**DAIRY FARM NEWS**

There is no substitute for any Dairy Product.

**FRESH MILK**

is both Food and Drink.

Children must have it—adults should have it.

**FRESH CREAM**

is concentrated food. [2428]

**GRACA & CO.**

No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG.

Dealers in

POSTAGE STAMPS, VIEW POST-CARDS, FLOWER SEEDS, TOYS, &c.

Just received a Selection of

**MAMA DOLLS.**

**I TALK!** [2425]

## INTIMATION



We have just received

a fresh consignment of

**COMPANIA GENERAL**

**DE TOBACOS DE**

**FILIPINAS.**

**NUEVO**

**CORTADO**

**EXTRA.**

**\$3.00 per 100.**

**A FIRST-CLASS CHEROOT AT A**

**CHEAP PRICE.**

**A. S. WATSON &**

**CO., LTD..**

**CIGAR MERCHANTS.**

TEL. 616.

**MARRIAGE.**

**CONLIN-JACOB.**—At Trinity College Chapel, Fochow, on August 31st, by the Rev. W. S. Pakenham-Walsh, M.A., assisted by the Rev. W. P. Williams, M.A., the Rev. WILLIAM CONLIN, B.A., C.M.S., Trinity College, Fochow, and Lucy CONSTANCE, youngest daughter of the late Stephen Jacob, C.S.I., I.C.S., and of Mrs. Jacob, Wimbledon, London.

Hongkong Office: 10A, DES VAUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

**The Daily Press.**

HONGKONG 20TH SEPTEMBER, 1918

**A GENERAL ELECTION.**

THE warm welcome that was given to Mr. LLOYD GEORGE on the occasion of his recent visit to Manchester furnishes a striking contrast to the reception accorded him at Birmingham during the Boer War, when he was under the necessity of borrowing a policeman's uniform in order to escape the wrath of the infuriated populace. The change is indicative of the high esteem in which he is held now throughout the Kingdom. It used to be said, in the days of Cobden, that "what Manchester thinks to-day England thinks to-morrow," but in this particular instance there is no doubt that Manchester and the rest of the country are in complete accord. Whatever his detractors may say to the contrary, the Prime Minister has emerged from the searching trials and tests of the last four years head and shoulders above any of his colleagues in the Cabinet which made the great decision to honour its signature to the treaty guaranteeing the independence and integrity of Belgium. He has never been lacking in courage, and that is the characteristic which first brought him to the notice of the public. He has always had an almost uncanny intuition concerning the future. It will be remembered that, some time before the war, he went into the City of London in his capacity of Chancellor of the Exchequer and publicly warned Germany that she must stop bullying France. That speech caused great surprise, for until then he had been regarded as "a peace-at-any-price" politician. He has always, however, championed the cause of those whom he regarded as the victims of injustice

and oppression, and if in international relations he was disposed too slavishly to obey the injunction "beware of entrance to a quarrel" he has shown, during the war, that he accepts wholeheartedly the remainder of Polonius' advice "but, being in't, bear it that the oppressor may beware of thee."

The three great triumphs achieved by the British Premier since August, 1914, are the adjustment of the financial situation when war broke out, the creation of the Ministry of Munitions, and the appointment of General Foch as Generalissimo of the Allied forces in France.

In the first-mentioned task, he showed an utter contempt for official precedent and sought expert advice in the City. His great work at the Ministry of Munitions brought him into contact with Lord Northcliffe, to whom must be given due credit for his courageous exposure of the failure of the War Office to supply the Army with a sufficient quantity of high explosives. Whether or no we approve of what are commonly called "the Harmsworth methods"—and it is no secret that journalists are averse from many of them—yet in this matter of munitions it cannot be denied that they were justified and saved the lives of thousands of British soldiers at the Front. The alliance between these two original and energetic men has continued ever since, and it has been said that the Premier owes his present position to Lord Northcliffe. That is obviously an exaggeration. Mr. LLOYD GEORGE owes his exalted office to his well-known characteristics of dauntless courage, abounding energy, and vivid imagination.

Recently the lobby correspondents have been discussing the probability of a General Election in Great Britain during November. All the omens seem to show that a new Parliament cannot be long postponed. In October the new register will come into operation, and it will contain two and a half times as many voters as that which it replaces. Nobody can forecast the composition of the new House of Commons; there may, perhaps, be a political landslide as in 1906. The only prophecy that it seems safe to make is that Mr. LLOYD GEORGE will appeal to the country for a renewal of its confidence and that he will get it.

But who will support him and who oppose him among the politicians assembled at Westminster? What will be the organisation under whose aegis he will lead those who will follow him? It is said that he has not captured any political "machine," and it has been hinted that he has neither a caucus nor a party chest. It must be admitted, however, that he has brought together in his Cabinet a selection of statesmen of the first rank. Mr. BALFOUR may be expected again to assist him, and there are others, such as Sir ERIC GEBBES, Dr. ADDISON and Mr. BARNES, to mention three different types of followers, who will probably range themselves under his banner. The issue will be mainly on the personality of Mr. LLOYD GEORGE. The recent remarkable success of the Allied Armies under the direction of Marshal Foch constitutes a great source of political strength to the British Premier. That "nothing succeeds like success" is particularly true of politics. The Government's only failure appears to be in Ireland, but that is such a common experience that the British people are not likely to blame Mr. LLOYD GEORGE for not solving the apparently insoluble Irish problem amidst the pre-occupations of a world-war. It is as certain, therefore, as things political can be, that they will ask him to remain at the helm of the ship of State until the war is over.

One case (one death) of enteric fever was reported in the Colony on Wednesday.

The annual meeting of the Dairy Farm, Ice, and Cold Storage Co., Ltd., is announced to be held on October 5th.

The annual general meeting of the Kowloon Cricket Club is advertised to take place on the 30th inst. The opening of the new ground is fixed for the 29th inst.

The news has been received in Hongkong of the death in action in France of Lieut. Hugh Arthur, who was in charge of the Wuchow branch of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. for some years, and will be remembered in Hongkong as a very fine cricketer. Lieut. Arthur was killed while helping some wounded men.

It is stated that speculators in Japan have been trying to corner the available supply of cotton gauze for Red Cross purposes, calculating that the demand will be great on account of military activities in Siberia.

The attached members of the Detachment, Army Ordnance Corps, Junior Mess, enjoyed a very pleasant picnic at Clear Water Bay last week-end. The expenses of the launch were very kindly borne by the Services' Entertainment Fund.

The Police have offered a reward of \$300 for information which will lead to the arrest of members of the gang of Chinese robbers who have been responsible for five daring raids on money-changers' shops in Hongkong during the last two months. Seven men are under arrest in connection with these robberies, and the Police are hoping to make further arrests in the near future.

News has been received that Captain Colin F. Stockmell, 51st Division, assistant provost marshal, son of the late Mr. Stockmell of Hongkong, is engaged to Mary Jardine, widow of Major Shields, Glenrose House, Newmillis, Ayrshire. The marriage is arranged to take place in November at Westminster Cathedral. Captain Stockmell distinguished himself in 1916 at Malaya-Mallet, for which he received the Legion of Honour.

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**FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.**

[THROUGH BETTER'S AGENCY.]



# THE WAR.

## FRESH ALLIED SUCCESSES.

### GENERAL MANGIN'S ADVANCE IN THE ST. GOBAIN FOREST:

ONE OF THE WAR'S GREAT ACHIEVEMENTS.

### SHARP BLOW TO THE ENEMY ON THE MACEDONIAN FRONT.

### CRITICAL SITUATION IN HUNGARY.

#### Franco-Belgian Front.

##### LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### BRITISH FRONT.

##### BRITISH POSSESS HOLNON.

LONDON, September 18th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—As a result of yesterday's operations we took possession of Holnon village and captured several prisoners.

This morning we attacked north-west of Saint Quentin.

Last evening the enemy attacked at Moeuvres under cover of a heavy barrage, and pressed us back to the western outskirts of the village.

By a successful local operation at night, time we slightly advanced our line immediately south of the La Bassee Canal.

BRITISH DRAWING NEARER THE HINDENBURG SYSTEM.

LONDON, September 18th.  
4.45 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday, says:—This morning's attack, extending from south of Gouzenecourt to the junction of our right flank with the French Army, partook of the character of an over-running movement, carrying the line well into the enemy outpost zone and bringing us nearer to the Hindenburg system over a wide stretch.

The country hereabouts, consisting of little ridges, gullies and woods, lends itself to the "elastic defence" which the Germans are now employing.

#### THE ENEMY SURPRISED.

The attack probably surprised the enemy, the night being favourable to the assembly of troops. A preliminary barrage and a short intense attack moved at progressive stages as it was necessary to pause while the enemy pockets were being mopped up.

The French are reported to be progressing well in conformity with our own advance, especially in the region of Savy Wood.

#### GOOD PROGRESS REPORTED.

The news so far is necessarily scrappy, as rain was falling when the attack was launched, and aeroplane observation, one of the sources of early intelligence, was impossible. The weather has since improved and progress is reported at many places, with stiff fighting at or near Fresnoy, Ronsoy and Epchy. Prisoners are coming in but figures are not available.

##### EARLIER CABLES.

#### MINOR FIGHTING.

LONDON, September 17th.  
11.15 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Minor fighting continued north-west of St. Quentin.

We gained ground in the neighbourhood of Holnon.

Local encounters also occurred on the northern front.

We captured a German post west of La Bassee, taking prisoners.

We established new posts north-east of Neuve Chapelle and in the neighbourhood of Ploegsteert.

We repulsed raiders east of Vierstraet.

#### AERIAL OPERATIONS.

There was great aerial activity on the whole British Front yesterday. Despite strong opposition, we took a record number of photographs.

In Champagne and in Lorraine we carried out *expeditions* and took prisoners.

#### ONE OF THE WAR'S GREAT ACHIEVEMENTS.

LONDON, September 18th.

General Mangin continues to improve his positions west of the Chemin-des-Dames, in spite of German resistance. The advance in the St. Gobain Forest region is one of the war's great achievements, General Mangin's men making one of the most admirable fights in this war.

#### BLOODY FIGHT ON MONKEY MOUNTAIN.

LONDON, September 17th.  
11.20 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing today, states:—The French are now barely a mile from the highest point of the Laffaux Plateau.

The German line, with its quarry fortifications, has been taken and the garrisons killed or captured. In one quarry an entire battalion was captured; in another a Colonel with regimental staff.

The Germans held out in the quarries with machine-guns.

A very bloody fight occurred for one of these subterranean fortresses on Monkey Mountain, north of Vaux-Aillon. Finally the garrison was killed almost to a man.

#### FRENCH FIGHT KNEE-DEEP IN WATER.

Altogether five German divisions were engaged against the French, including the fifth Guard Division and the Brandenburg Division.

The enemy has succeeded in flooding the valleys, and the French, consequently, fought knee-deep in water across the valleys before storming the stone fortresses on the plateau. The enemy resisted in great strength. One French battalion fought knee-deep for twenty-four hours. The Germans brought up field-guns almost into the first line and fired at ranges of a few hundred yards. The ground was sown with obstacles of every kind. Nevertheless, General Mangin's infantrymen have beaten back the German front from Vaux-Aillon to the bank of the Aisne.

#### GERMAN OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

LONDON, September 18th.

A German official statement says:—The French by a strong thrust in the direction of Rinon and south of the Laffaux-Chavignon Road, temporarily penetrated our lines. Our counter-thrust drove them back.

##### EARLIER CABLES.

#### PATROL ENCOUNTERS.

LONDON, September 18th.  
2.30 a.m.

An American *communiqué* states:—In the St. Mihiel sector artillery and aviation activity continued.

We captured prisoners in patrol encounters.

#### ENEMY'S INTENTIONS.

LONDON, September 17th.  
7.30 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at American Headquarters, telegraphing last evening, states:—The burning of Dom Martin and La Chaussee, which are actually in the Hindenburg Line, cannot be accepted as proof of the enemy's intention to withdraw behind the line. Being both under our fire, it is conceivable they were set on fire thereby, but the towns which are burning along the Moselle, being French towns not connected with the enemy's defence, could not have been fired by shells.

The Hindenburg Line in this region is not of the formidable nature which it had become further west. In the wide plain between Cotes de Meuse and the Moselle there is no position of outstanding importance for some distance northwards. Once the neck between Vigneulles and Thiaucourt is passed, therefore, the enemy may find the selection of a satisfactory line in no way easy, unless they are prepared to retire a long way, which is improbable, considering the value of the ground.

#### AMERICAN AIRMEN DISTINGUISH THEMSELVES.

The American airmen distinguished themselves in harassing the enemy's withdrawal at the deepest part of the salient. The Americans accurately forecasted the lines along which the German transport would proceed. These lines converged on a gap between Vigneulles and Thiaucourt, with St. Benoit as the centre. The airmen, therefore, found the transport exactly where they expected, and their attempts to delay it were of the most daring kind, frequently swooping down to within forty feet of the ground, and, despite the rain, wrecking lorry after lorry, and shattering wagon teams with bombs or by machine-guns.

A considerable part of the booty was due to the work of the airmen in blocking the only roads of escape. The tremendous haul of guns, now over 900, was largely due to this bottling up of the mouth of the salient.

##### GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, September 18th.  
6.55 p.m.

A wireless German official report states:—The enemy, between the Ailette and the Aisne, on Sunday, somewhat extended the point at which he broke through the previous day and obtained a footing in the southern part of Vailly.

Between Cote de Lorraine and the Moselle vigorous infantry engagements developed before our new positions.

The enemy in the evening stood approximately on the line Fresnoy-St. Hilaire-Haumont-Rembercourt and Rappes Forest.

#### The Balkans.

##### LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### BALKANS FRONT.

##### CERTAIN ALLIED ENTERPRISES EXPECTED.

LONDON, September 17th.  
11.15 p.m.

The successful continuation of the Dobropolje offensive, combined with very considerable liveliness north of Monastir and at the Cerna Bend, where the Bulgarians report French attacks, increase the expectations of certain Allied enterprises.

The captured Bulgarian lines lie in the mountains at an altitude of between four and five thousand feet. Progress must be slow, but it is doubted whether the Bulgarian resistance can at present equal their efforts of two years ago. There is very clear evidence that they have lost their aggressive spirit, while the reorganisation of the Greek Army is a significant event in the present conditions in Europe, and is likely to play a conspicuous part in the Eastern operations.

#### ALLIED OFFENSIVE CONTINUED.

LONDON, September 17th.  
11.55 p.m.

A French Eastern *communiqué*, dated yesterday, states:—The operations begun on September 15th were continued today with complete success. The breach made on the Dobropolje-Vetrenik front was widened westwards and eastwards, and now extends over a front of 25 kilometres to a depth of seven.

West of Sokol the Serbians carried the fortified zone between the Gradeshnitsa and Sokol and crossed the river at Gradeshnitsa, throwing back in disorder on the Razimby Bridge the enemy units who were caught under our airmen's machine-guns.

East of Vetrenik the Allies carried the Chelo and Golobilo massifs and the Zbarsko defences.

Over 4,000 prisoners were captured and over 30 guns.

(Considerable other booty was captured. The offensive continues.)

The Serbian troops fought with splendid moral endurance, courage and self-sacrifice in repulsing Bulgarian counter-attacks.

#### FOUR THOUSAND PRISONERS CAPTURED.

LONDON, September 18th.  
11.40 p.m.

The new offensive on the Macedonian Front has resulted in a big breach of the Bulgarian Front.

The French, Serbians and Jugo-Slavs have taken 4,000 prisoners.

Mr. Balfour, in a speech, said that this success was a prelude to greater successes, in which the British and Greek troops would take an equal and glorious part.

#### Aerial Activities.

##### LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### BOMBS DROPPED ON BRUGES.

LONDON, September 18th.

The Admiralty announces:—The Royal Air Force contingents, co-operating with the Navy, from September 8th to 15th carried out several successful raids and dropped over nine-and-a-half tons of bombs on Bruges docks and enemy aerodromes, with good results. Eleven bombs burst on the quays at Bruges and a fire started.

The Uytkerke aerodrome was attacked from a low altitude. One hangar burst into flames and fires started among the workshops. The activity of enemy aircraft is below the normal.

We destroyed three and drove down two enemy machines uncontrollable. Two British machines did not return, but are believed to have landed in a neutral country.

##### EARLIER CABLES.

#### ENEMY TARGETS BOMBED.

LONDON, September 18th.

The Air Ministry reports:—Last night our aeroplanes heavily and repeatedly attacked four enemy aerodromes, with excellent results. They started four fires, wrecked three enemy machines on the ground, demolished two hangars, directly hit several other hangars, and hit a transport convoy four times.

We bombed the railways at Metz-Sablons, causing a fire.

We successfully attacked the railway junctions at Mainz and docks and sidings at Karlsruhe, obtaining good results on both targets. Seventeen direct hits were obtained at Karlsruhe, where three-and-a-half tons of bombs were dropped, making a total of 350 bombs of 161 tons. All our machines returned.

#### ATTACKS IN ENEMY TERRITORY.

LONDON, September 17th.

The Air Ministry announces:—Yesterday afternoon we twice attacked the aeroplane works and chemical factory at Mannheim. Excellent results were obtained. The enemy attacked us over the objective. Three British machines are missing.

We attacked a German home defence aerodrome at Hagenau. Bombs were observed on and near the hangars, one of which was set on fire. All our machines returned.

Last night, we attacked three aerodromes with bombs and machine-gun fire, obtaining good results.

We heavily attacked the railways at Metz-Sablons and Treves, starting three fires at Metz-Sablons.

We dropped bombs all round Treves station.

We also heavily attacked Frankfurt station, with good effect.

The night began calm, but later high winds arose. At present seven British machines are not located. During the past three days we dropped 60 tons of bombs.

#### GERMAN REPRISAL ON PARIS.

LONDON, September 17th.

A wireless German official report states:—As a reprisal for bombing German towns our squadrons last night dropped 22 tons of bombs on Paris.

#### Italian Front.

##### LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### ITALIAN FRONT.

##### AN AUSTRIAN REPORT.

LONDON, September 18th.  
12.40 a.m.

An Austrian official report states:—Between the Brenta and Monte Solaro the Italians yesterday morning opened an attack after strong artillery fire.

We drove them back in the Brenta valley and before Col Caprile. Bitter fighting developed at Monte Pertika and Monte Solaro and on the Tasson Ridge, in which the enemy were forced to retreat everywhere.

##### LATER.

LONDON, September 18th.  
An Austrian official statement says:—The Italians stormed Tasson Ridge in the Monte Pertika region five times. They were driven back each time after bitter hand to hand fighting.

#### General.

##### LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### THE AUSTRIAN PEACE NOTE. PRESIDENT WILSON'S CURT REFUSAL.

WASHINGTON, September 18th.

Addressing the Senate, Senator Lodge unqualifiedly endorsed President Wilson's rejection of the Austrian peace proposals. He said the President's curt refusal would end the loose and feeble talk helpful to Germany. America's position was so plain that even the Central Powers will soon begin to understand it. "Having brought unnumbered woes upon an innocent world and having appealed to the lust of conquest, we now mean to put her in physical bonds."

#### PRESIDENT WILSON'S REPLY PRAISED.

LONDON, September 18th.

President Wilson's reply to the Austrian Note is universally praised for the promptitude of its despatch and its economy of language. It is described as a complete answer, leaving absolutely no room for misunderstanding, and making it certain that the Austrian proposal will be rejected by the Allies, though it is expected that the latter will answer in greater detail, possibly reiterating the Allies' war aims.

#### BELGIUM REJECTS GERMAN PROPOSAL.

PARIS, September 18th.

Le Petit Parisien learns that Belgium, after consultation with the Allies, decided to absolutely reject the German proposal of a separate peace.

#### GERMANY'S FULL APPROVAL OBTAINED.

AMSTERDAM, September 18th.

An official statement in the Vienna *Reichs Post* says that the Government has despatched a Peace Note, after consultation with the German Government. The Note was composed with the latter's full approval, after an animated exchange of views between both Governments.

#### M. CLEMENCEAU'S REPLY.

PARIS, September 18th.

M. Clemenceau, at the re-opening of the Senate, made a stirring speech, which is equivalent to the French reply to the Austrian peace proposals.

He said:—For half-a-century, pacific France has been subjected to base abuses by the enemy. A terrible account has been opened by the nations and will be paid by Germany, who wanted a military decision. France will, follow, all right-thinking humanity, which is with the French soldiers.

M. Clemenceau's powerful reply will ring throughout the world and have a crushing effect on opinion in the Central Empires.

#### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN AFFAIRS.

##### CRITICAL SITUATION IN HUNGARY.

AMSTERDAM, September 18th.

Count Wierkerle, the Austrian Premier, arrived in Vienna on Saturday. The Emperor granted him an audience on Monday in reference, it is believed, to the political situation in Hungary, which, according to the Budapest correspondent of the *Lokal Anzeiger*, is very critical. It is assumed that the Wierkerle Cabinet will shortly resign.

#### THE CREATION OF A CZECH STATE.

AMSTERDAM, September 18th.

An article in the *Reinische Westfaelische Zeitung*, bitterly complaining of the impotence of the Austro-Hungarian Government to stem the rising tide of Czech-Slovak demands, gives an illuminating glimpse of the internal situation of Austria.

It alleges that the Czechs in Bohemia are openly and haughtily pursuing their plans for the establishment of an independent Czech State, and that since the British and Americans recognised the Czechs' independence, the agitation has risen to unprecedented heights, and proceeds with such impudence that the Government does not dare to take action against these traitors.

Proceeding, the article condemns silence as encouraging greater provocation, and declares that the traitors frankly say that a Czech State is only a question of weeks or months. The paper states that the *lauses fautes* policy is causing treasonable movements which show openly in the Monarchy's and other Slav territories. It concludes by drawing attention to the rumours, becoming ever more definite, that Austria-Hungary will be federalised.

In this connection the only explanation is that the Vienna Government is no longer capable of stopping the separatist tendencies of the Slav races.

(Continued on Page 6.)



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First Golfer: Right O! But to make it fair, loser shares if the ticket wins a prize.  
Second Golfer: In any case it is \$2.50 for War Charities, and I think we ought to "Pay the Piper" for our pleasures in these times.

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[2385]

## THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 5.)

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE ACCOUNT THAT WILL  
SOON BE PAID.

PARIS, September 18th.  
In the Senate, M. Clemenceau, during an eloquent oration, expressed the immense gratitude of the peoples to the marvellous *Entente* soldiers who are liberating them from the sword of barbarism in the hour of supreme agony. Germany foolishly believed victory would wipe out her crimes, and now the reversal of fortune is compelling the Kaiser's armies to retire, and the terrible account between the peoples, which Germany has opened, will be paid in full.

AMERICAN "MEDICINE"  
FOR VICTORY.

LONDON, September 18th.  
The Press Bureau announces:—General Pershing has replied to Mr. Lloyd George as follows:—Your congratulations are deeply appreciated. It shall be the American Army's endeavour to supply you with occasional doses of the same sort of medicine as needed until final victory is attained.

INTER-ALLIED LABOUR  
CONFERENCE

LONDON, September 18th.  
At the Inter-Allied Labour Conference, Mr. Samuel Gompers declared that it was essential that the representatives of Labour of all the Allied countries should have one single object, namely, the prosecution of the war to a successful issue. (Cheers.) American Labourers were determined to do all in their power to assist the Allies and marshal all their resources in order to drive from occupied territories the armies of the Central Powers (Cheers) which should be opposed as long as they obeyed their militaristic and autocratic Governments, who threatened the existence of all self-governing peoples. Therefore the Conference should endorse the fourteen points laid down by President Wilson as the conditions of peace. (Cheers.)

## ATTITUDE OF ENEMY SOCIALISTS.

LONDON, September 18th.  
The Labour Conference has received a Committee recommendation that an endeavour should be made, through the Austro-Hungarian and Bulgarian Socialists, to get the German Majority Socialists to define their attitude at the International War Aims Conference, to which they are at present the only stumbling-block.

AMERICA'S MILITARY  
PROGRAMME.

WASHINGTON, September 17th.  
The War Department has asked Congress to provide 7,347 million dollars, in addition to the previous estimates, for an enlarged American military programme during the coming year.

## FOOD RIOTS IN HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, September 18th.  
Six persons, mostly children, were injured in the course of a collision between food-rioters and the military in the Jordaan district yesterday evening, when shops were plundered and demolished. The Burgomaster had warned the parents to keep the children indoors.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE CON-  
VALESCENT.

LONDON, September 18th.  
The Premier is convalescent.

## KILLED IN ACTION.

LONDON, September 18th.  
Lord Alexander Thynne was killed in action.

NEW AMERICAN AMBASSADOR  
TO BRITAIN.

WASHINGTON, September 18th.  
Mr. John W. Davis, of West Virginia, Solicitor-General of the United States, has been appointed Ambassador to Great Britain.

## OBITUARY.

LONDON, September 18th.  
M. Marcel Monnier, the famous China and Far East explorer and author of Chinese Drama died in France.

OVERSEAS JOURNALISTS TO  
BE ENTERTAINED.

LONDON, September 18th.  
Owing to Mr. Lloyd George's indisposition, Lord Beaverbrook's dinner in honour of the Australian, New Zealand and South African journalists has been postponed until next week.

IMPORTATION OF TEA INTO  
AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, September 18th.  
The Commonwealth Minister of Customs announces that future importations of foreign teas into Australia will be limited to 30 per cent. of the total importations of 1917-18.

It has been found that the recent removal of the embargo on Java and China teas operated harshly against India and Ceylon.

## EARLIER CABLES.

## COTTON-SPINNERS ON STRIKE

LONDON, September 18th.  
The Lancashire Cotton-Spinners' strike for payment for unemployment, due to restriction of output, has begun. It is feared that by to-morrow most of the spinning-mills will be at a standstill, and if the strike continues about 300,000 workers will be idle by the end of next week. Still, it is hoped this calamity may be averted.

As the result of a private conference between the representatives of the spinners and the Control Board at Manchester, on Saturday, new proposals will be submitted to the Board of Trade, with a view to their consideration by the Prime Minister as soon as he has sufficiently recovered.

HAIG CONGRATULATES  
PERSHING.

LONDON, September 18th.  
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig in a Special Order congratulates General Pershing on the victory in the initial American offensive:—"Convey to all ranks our unbounded admiration and pleasure."

AMERICANS EMBARKED IN  
AUGUST.

LONDON, September 17th.  
The Press Bureau announces:—The number of American troops embarked for Europe in August was 313,000, of whom 180,000 were in British ships.

NEGRO TROOPS AS FIGHTERS  
AMONG AMERICA'S BEST  
SOLDIERS.

American black troops now fighting in France have had the honour of special mention in the German official report on the Franco-American offensive. It is an "honour" well deserved, says *The Daily Express*, for they have splendid fighting qualities. In America the negro has long been noted as a first-class fighting man. At the present moment, according to latest available figures there are 180,000 negro troops now enrolled in the American armies. In the United States to-day there are at least 900,000 blacks of military age now available for service against the Hun. Even as far back as the American Civil War the black proved his fighting qualities. Irrepressibly cheerful under all conditions, even the most adverse, he has needed only leadership to weld his great physical strength, his proven loyalty, and his implicit obedience into an efficient fighting force.

American negro troops were valiant fighters in the sixties; they fought side by side with their white brethren in the army against the Indians in the later American frontier fighting, while during the Spanish-American war the famous 9th and 10th Regiments of black cavalry were in the forefront of the battle at San Juan Hill and elsewhere.

To-day the American army of democracy includes not only black men in the ranks but black officers leading them, and the news from France of their splendid valour will therefore be read with even greater interest by those who have known the American negro heretofore solely as the man of the ranks.

There are now no fewer than 650 commissioned negro officers in the new American Army. A great many of these men are college graduates, many of them of high professional standing in the United States who heard the call to democracy's standard and answered by enrolling at various training camps and passing the rigorous test for officers. More than 200 other negroes are serving with the American Army in highly technical places—as doctors, dentists, surgeons, and so on. There are thirty-four black chaplains in the American forces—all ordained ministers of the various faiths.

The best estimate of the American negro as a soldier was that officially recorded by a certain American military expert of the four historic negro regiments which in other days formed the black forces of the American Army. He said: "They are notably steady under fire, patient to endure hardship, cheerful and good-natured at all times—and they can fight."

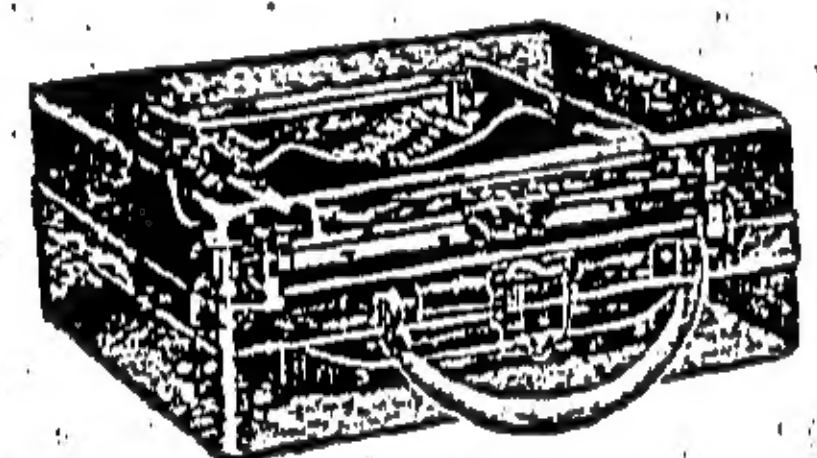
## ENEMY ALIENS.

The Council of the London Chamber of Commerce has passed a resolution urging the Government (a) to close up all businesses of enemy origin; ownership, or association without delay, and to prevent their resumption after the war; (b) to intern all enemy aliens forthwith, and (c) to take immediate powers to review all naturalisation certificates issued to persons of enemy birth or origin, and to revoke them unless absolute proof of loyalty to the Crown and of denaturalisation is forthcoming.

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[2103-4]



## OUR LONDON LETTER

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

AN IMPERIAL NEWS AGENCY  
FORESHADOWED.

London, July 29th.

In newspaper circles it is known that the Government are favourable to the idea of establishing an Imperial News Agency. But if the plan should take practical shape, and a Government Press Bureau is set up for the distribution of news it will meet with opposition from British journalists in this country. The objections to an organisation subsidised and controlled by Government are many and obvious. Something to this effect was communicated to the Canadian editors during their visit to England last week by Mr. Robert Donald, the able editor of the *Daily Chronicle*, who is Chairman of the London Council of the Empire Press Union, and recently held an advisory position in connection with the Ministry of Propaganda.

The newspapers here have submitted to be muzzled and controlled by authority because that was regarded as a war-time necessity; but it is another thing to have anything savouring of official direction after peace is declared. Better facilities for obtaining accurate information would be welcomed by writers for the Press in the Colonies, and the removal of obstacles in the way of the cheap and rapid transmission of news abroad is desirable. An official agency would, however, be always open to the suspicion that the intelligence sent out did not really represent the position of affairs.

EXIT THE EX-TSAR.

It is extraordinary how little attention was paid to the report that the Ex-Tsar of Russia had been shot when the news reached here. Some of the newspapers indeed the great majority of them—dealt with the matter on the lines that it was of secondary importance. A notable exception was supplied by the *Daily Telegraph*, which printed a full and intimate account of Nicholas II. from the pen of Dr. E. J. Dillon, whose knowledge of men and policies in the Near East, is unrivalled. Dr. Dillon proves the late Tsar to have been that most dangerous of all rulers, a man of an inherently weak and vacillating character, possessed of unlimited autocratic power.

Perhaps the most generally interesting point in the long narrative is that the Tsar consistently acted behind the backs of his own Ministers, thereby creating all sorts of international complications and dangers, and even war. Thus, following the Treaty of Shimonoeki, the Kaiser in an interview secured the Tsar's consent to Germany leasing Kiaochow. This concession was made without the knowledge of Count Witte, and the Tsar refused to withdraw his consent to the scheme although warned by Witte of the consequences.

A Council was convoked at which it was moved that Port Arthur should be taken by Russia as a set-off to Kiaochow. Witte demurred on the ground that annexation must be preceded by war, and a resolution was passed that Port Arthur should not be taken. Nicholas ratified the minutes of the sitting, and then at once issued secret orders to Admiral Dubssoff to take Port Arthur. When it was discovered what the Tsar had done and Witte expressed his amazement the Emperor excused himself by declaring that "an English squadron was about to occupy the port." This, as Dr. Dillon says, was an absolute fabrication.

DEALING WITH GERMANY.

Another instance of the late Tsar's double-dealing was his secret treaty with the Kaiser, now a matter of history. While France was bracing herself as Russia's loyal ally to raise a loan for her after the war with Japan, Nicholas concluded a secret Treaty with the German Emperor, directed against England, but involving the one-sided dissolution of the Franco-Russian alliance. At the same time the British Foreign Office, according to Dr. Dillon, was completely hoodwinked for the Tsar's Government, while holding out the lure of an all-round settlement of differences, actually matured a plan for seizing Herat, fighting the Afghans, and severing their links with Great Britain; while another plan was matured for kidnapping the persons of the Emperor and Dowager-Empress of China. In fact, though the world at large was unaware of it, in January, 1904, war with this country was in sight. Fortunately Witte and Lansdowne repudiated the secret Treaty with the Kaiser, though the existence of that sinister document was not revealed until recently.

ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

Are we to see the Atlantic crossed by aeroplane before the year is out? There are good men ready to risk their reputation as experts that the feat will indeed come to pass. The question is coming into prominence again, and Lord Northcliffe offers of £10,000 for the first man to cross, made rather more than five years ago, is being renewed. No doubt if the Western Ocean can be flown once as Blériot crossed the Channel the Atlantic flight would soon be done almost as a matter of course. Even such a responsible writer as Mr. Garvin permits himself a vision in the near future—that is to say, before the end of the war—of squadrons of American fliers arriving by air to take their part in the fighting in Europe. Meanwhile, the Rhineland towns of Germany are knowing no rest from our Independent Air Force which has a roving commission to harry the Huns at home.—H.B.

## "HANDS OFF THE PACIFIC"

## AUSTRALIA'S MONROE DOCTRINE.

Mrs. W. M. Hughes, the Australian Premier, was the guest of the Executive Committee of the Pilgrims at a luncheon held at the Savoy Hotel.

Mr. Hughes said we were now in sight of that perfect understanding and co-operation of the English-speaking peoples upon which the safety not only of these nations, but of other nations, rested. America, Australia, and New Zealand had common interests in the Pacific, that mighty ocean whose waters lapped the shores of half the habitable world. The Panama Canal had linked the great Pacific—the Antipodean Mediterranean—to Europe, and new arteries of commerce had been created; and in the Pacific question was involved not only the destiny of Australia and of the Empire, but an important part in the future of the world. He did not propose to say anything on the general aspect of the question of "no annexations and no indemnity" as basic principles of the terms of peace. His object was to set out the position in which Australia found itself in this matter. The policy of Australia, shortly stated, was that it did not assent to the islands in the Pacific formerly owned by Germany being handed back to her after the war.

The reasons underlying this policy, Mr. Hughes continued, "are not desire for territorial aggrandisement, for in the wide and fertile land that is ours we have a heritage capable of maintaining a population of a hundred million people—twenty times the present population. We do not want more territory; but what we have we shall hold. And it is because of this—because of Germany's ambition, because of her lust of world-power, which threatens us alike with the rest of the civilised world—that our soldiers are now fighting, and that 47,000 have laid down their lives. (Cheers.)"

A COMMANDING BARRIER.

Let me make the position clear: Australia is a great island. All our commercial pathways lie along the mighty deep. The freedom of those pathways is essential to our safety and our welfare. In peace through them we are accessible; but in war we may be isolated. Along the northern and eastern shores of our country are three belts of islands, stretched like a barrier across the routes to other lands. He who holds these islands commands these routes, and he who commands these routes commands Australia. There are hundreds of these islands, and the territory they aggregate is considerable. Before the war Germany had secured a footing in these belts of islands at German New Guinea, and New Britain, at the Caroline and Marshall Islands, and at Samoa. It so happens that these German possessions contain more than half the population of the Pacific islands. Of a total estimated population of 1,500,000 for the whole of the Pacific islands the German islands are set down as containing more than 800,000. Now these German possessions contain many fine harbours. They possess great potentialities of trade. Germany, following that policy of "peaceful penetration" which in other spheres proved so successful, had before the war sown the seeds of a great empire in the Pacific. She had established naval bases and wireless stations, had succeeded in almost monopolising the island-trade, and was extending her influence in every direction. There is not the slightest doubt that a few more years would have seen German control, backed by a huge German army, in the Pacific. In order that Australia may hold Australia, in order that this young democracy may develop the great heritage which its soldiers now valiantly defend, it is necessary that these islands that stretch along our shores should not pass to a predatory Power. In other words, we stand committed to a policy of an Australian Monroe Doctrine in the Southern Pacific.

Let me try to set out the position so that you may understand it a little more clearly. What Calais and Boulogne are to England, New Guinea and the other islands are to Australia. In the hands of a strong predatory Power they are dangers pointed at our hearts. Of the hundreds of islands that compose the Pacific New Guinea is by far the largest, and it is separated only by a narrow strip of water from the mainland of Australia. It is indeed much nearer to Australia than the island-state of the Commonwealth—Tasmania. In itself it is a valuable possession. It has an area of 330,000 square miles—three times the area of the whole United Kingdom, and very much greater than France or Germany. It is rich and fertile, capable of great development. But it is more than that. It is indeed the very gateway into Australia; so that Germany, with her military power unbroken, her lust for empire unslaked, and still possessing her great territory in New Guinea, would command the entrance to our country. And this great, rich island is within a stone's throw of Australia. Before the war, one-third was held by Germany, and was used as a naval base. Our troops, within a month after war was declared, wrested it from the enemy, and we should be lacking in our duty to them if we handed it back to the enemy. For it is essential to our national integrity that these islands should not be in the hands of a predatory Power. To give control once more to Germany is to give her control of Australia.

But there is a deeper question still. The Pacific, as I have said, is going to be the scene of many international complications and many racial problems. Unless people with great ideals, with a love of freedom, and an ample regard for civilisation, become at once responsible for its administration it may yet lead to a greater war than that which now rages. These qualities are only found in the democratic nations of the

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

## TURKEY UNDER CONTROL

HOW GERMANY RULES THE  
TURKISH PRESS.

[BY CAPT. H. B. C. POLLARD.]

In nearly all countries the paper shortage weighs heavily upon newspaper proprietors and editors, who find their supply of material reduced just at the time when the public appetite for news and well-informed comment is at its highest. This shortage of paper is, under some circumstances, a weapon in the hands of the enemy; for by controlling and rationing the paper stocks in the Central Empires, the Potsdam Directorate is able to control the Press of these countries even more effectively than by censorship.

Censorship alone cannot prevent criticism of the authorities, but with the additional weapon of paper control behind it, no journal dare print views or comment unfavourable to those in power. In the Central Empires to-day, the freedom of the Press no longer exists, and the truth only reaches the German and Austrian people through the medium of neutral journals and clandestine publications, printed and circulated in secret.

A CONCERNED COUNTRY.

It is in Turkey that the German paper control has roused the greatest resentment, for the dominant Teuton persists in treating Turkey as a conquered country rather than as an ally. The native Press has not always been pleased with German arrogance and the way in which the Ottoman nation has been exploited to serve German ends. But even though the truth be known to every Turk their papers must remain dumb or praise their conquerors, because the only available supplies of paper that reach Constantinople are sent to the German Embassy, whence they are doled out to the Press by the Ambassador. There has been no attempt to gild the pill; a paper which publishes any article even hinting at criticism of the Germans is stopped. The Embassy simply refuses to issue any further paper for its use. This attitude has evoked the most widespread indignation, and as usual when open discussion is suppressed it flourishes underground.

The whole history of Turkish politics is one of intrigues and secret societies. Secret organizations overthrew the Sultanate and fought about the constitution and the rule of the present committee of progress; and once again every secret agency in Turkey is working to bring about the collapse of the German domination. Germany favours Bulgaria, the hereditary enemy of the Turks, and for fear of Bulgarian aggression in combination with German support keeps the Turks in uneasy subjection to the German rule. Free speech on this all-important subject means no paper for the luckless Turkish journal that dares to indulge in it.

LIVING RUINOUS AND BAD.

The conditions of living in the Turkish Empire are extremely bad owing to the exorbitant cost of food. Clothes, boots, and similar necessities are now only purchasable by the wealthiest, and the whole sale profiteering by Germans and Turks alike is causing the gravest discontent among the population. The important trade in foodstuffs and all necessities has been centralized in the hands of one Turco-Austrian Trust Company, and the result of the monopoly is the starvation of the poor and the ruin of the trading classes outside the ring.

These conditions cannot in the nature of things be endured for ever, and military fortune in the West will be followed for Germany by political failure in the East. Turkey will break free and settle her quarrel with her neighbour Bulgaria in such a manner that the Bulgarians are likely to have bitter reason to regret the wastage of their man-power on the Roumanian and Macedonian fronts.

earth. They are not found in Germany, constituted as she now is, and until Germany becomes democratized she must not be permitted to cast the shadow of her despotic rule over the lands whose development depends essentially upon freedom. "Hands off the Australian Pacific" is the doctrine to which, by inexorable circumstances, we are committed. And against all predatory nations we shall strive to give this doctrine effect to the last ounce of effort at our disposal. And in this, as I have said, we do not desire Empire, but only security. And so we rejoice that our great ally, France, has interests in the Southern Pacific, and that Holland, as long as she does not become the agent of Germany, is our neighbour in Java and New Guinea. We know the policy carries with it great and grave responsibilities, for it definitely puts aside all considerations of an inconclusive peace. It means, in short, that we must fight on to victory. Well, we in Australia are prepared, nay, determined, to fight on to victory; for only through the gate of decisive victory can we enter into the pastures of lasting peace. (Cheers.)

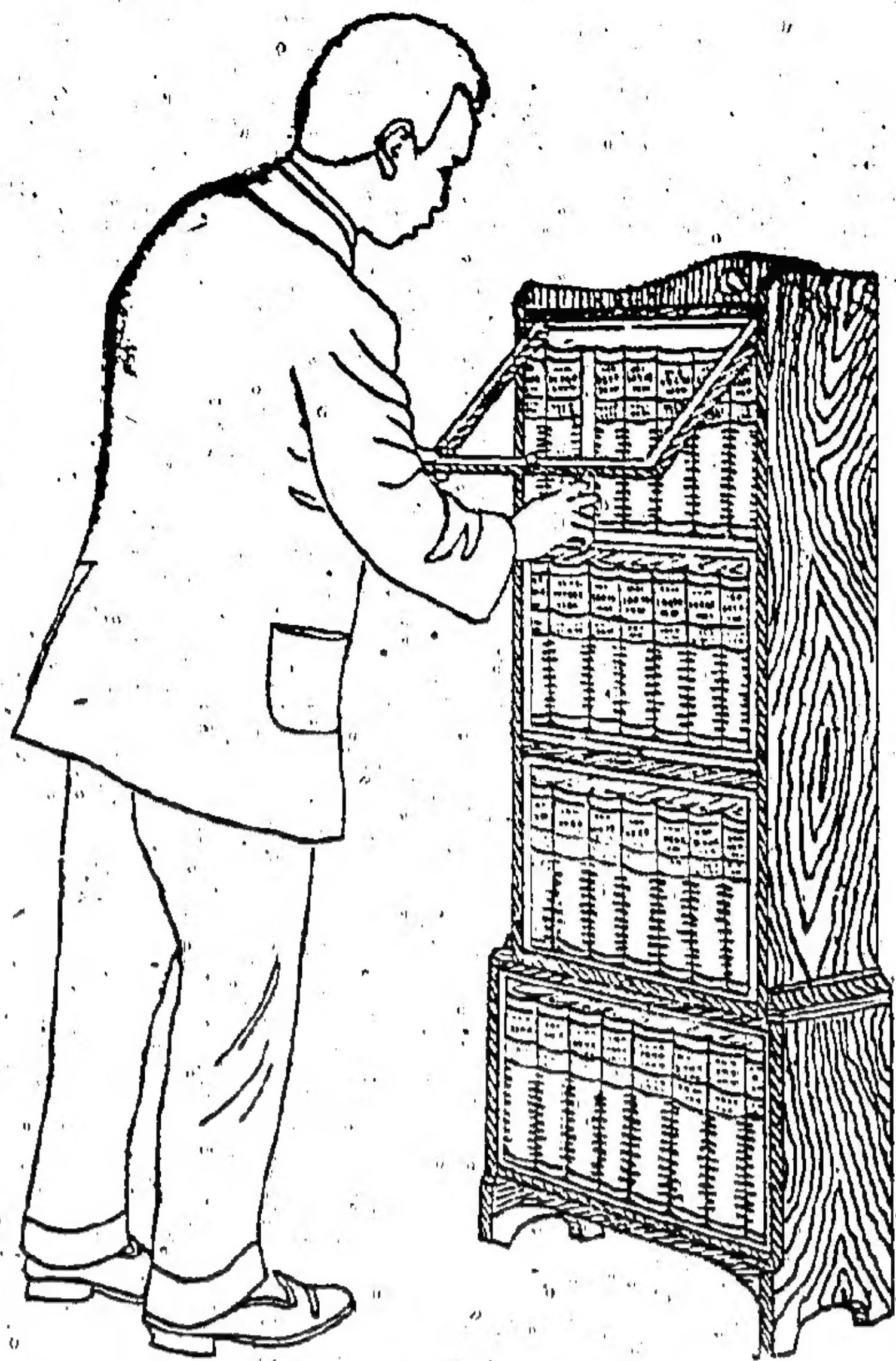
AMERICA'S SENTIMENTS.

Mr. F. E. Powell, a member of the American Pilgrims' Club, said Americans were deeply indebted to Mr. Hughes for presenting to them another point in the great programme which had presented itself in regard to the war, and he was proud to believe that Mr. Hughes voiced the sentiments of America. As regards these islands in the Pacific, he believed there was no other answer for America to give. No one could countenance for an instant anything that savoured of compromise.

The Earl of Denbigh said there was one fact which must bring the situation home to us. If there were submarine stations in the Cameroons, German West Africa, German East Africa, and New Guinea, the Germans would be able to control every important trade route in the world.

Sir T. Mackenzie (High Commissioner for New Zealand), who proposed the health of the chairman, said how necessary it was for the Overseas statesmen to lay their views clearly before those who would have the major voice in the settlement after the war was proved by the fact that when Australia planted the British flag in New Guinea they were ordered to pull it down.

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